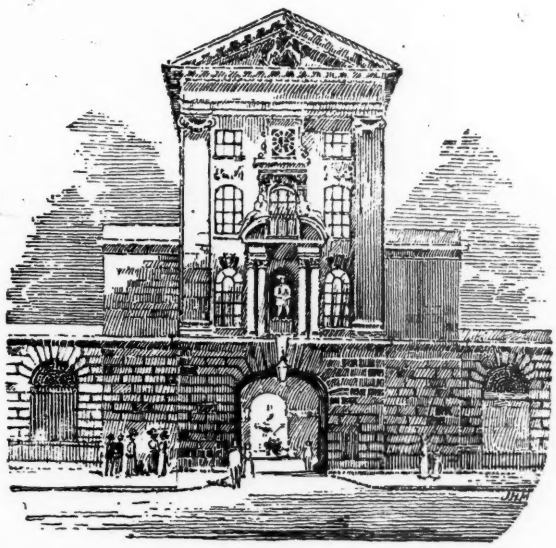
St. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL JOURNAL



VOL. XXX.—NO. II. AUGUST, 1923. [PRICE NINEPENCE.

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St. Bartholomew's Hospital Journal.

"Æquam memento rebus in arduis
Servare mentem."
—*Horace*, Book ii, Ode iii.

VOL. XXX.—No. 11.] AUGUST 1ST, 1923. PRICE NINEPENCE.

CALENDAR.

Tues., July 31.—Sir P. Horton-Smith Hartley and Mr. Rawling on duty.
Fri., Aug. 3.—Sir Thomas Horder and Sir C. Gordon-Watson on duty.
Mon., „ 6.—**Bank Holiday.**
Tues., „ 7.—Prof. Fraser and Prof. Gask on duty.
Fri., „ 10.—Dr. Morley Fletcher and Mr. Waring on duty.
Tues., „ 14.—Dr. Drysdale and Mr. McAdam Eccles on duty.
Fri., „ 17.—Sir P. Horton-Smith Hartley and Mr. Rawling on duty.
Mon., „ 20.—**Last day for receiving matter for next issue.**
Tues., „ 21.—Sir Thomas Horder and Sir C. Gordon-Watson on duty.
Fri., „ 24.—Prof. Fraser and Prof. Gask on duty.
Tues., „ 28.—Dr. Morley Fletcher and Mr. Waring on duty.
Fri., „ 31.—Dr. Drysdale and Mr. McAdam Eccles on duty.

EDITORIAL.

WE have great pleasure in publishing in this issue of the JOURNAL Dr. T. W. Shore's Abernethian Lecture on Evolution. The Dean spoke to an audience much larger than is usual at meetings of the Society, and held it spellbound for an hour. At the conclusion Mr. Hey Groves, his first Demonstrator of Biology, and Dr. Langdon Brown, who succeeded Mr. Groves in this office, moved and seconded a vote of thanks. Then came the students' turn. After prolonged applause, all were upstanding while "For he's a jolly good fellow" was sung with the greatest warmth and enthusiasm.

The occasion was memorable also in that this was the first lecture delivered by the Dean since his retirement from the Lectureship of Biology in the Medical College. For forty years Dr. Shore has delivered his magnificent course of lectures, and all were sad to think that they were ended. It is not too much to say that for eloquence and brilliant biological teaching they have been unparalleled in Great Britain. Only those who have heard them and have realised (as all did) that after attending them no text-book knowledge was necessary in order to satisfy the examiner, can appreciate their power and excellence. It must have been pleasant for Dr. Shore to realise that the students were not ungrateful, and to see so effectually demonstrated the place which he holds in their affections. Fortunately, although Bart.'s has lost a great teacher of biology, it retains a great Dean. Of Dr. Shore's tenure of this office it would be improper here and now to speak. Through the most difficult war years, before and after, the Medical School (now, owing largely to the Dean's efforts, a medical college), has steadily progressed under his wise guidance. The Hospital does not forget.

* * *

Our heartiest congratulations to Mr. Waring upon his election as one of the Vice-Presidents of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and upon thus carrying on the long succession of Bart.'s men who have held high office in the College.

We hear, by the way, that Mr. Waring was recently entertained to dinner by seven *of the worst house-surgeons he had ever had.*

* * *

We are glad to hear also that Mr. Gask was elected a member of the Council of the College.

* * *

We have had several letters asking us what form the War Memorial is to take, and suggesting that some are waiting to contribute till they know its form. It was determined by the Committee managing the appeal that the form of the Memorial should not be decided till it was found how much money could be raised. Two special proposals have been made by correspondents. One suggests that help should be given to the widows and orphans of Bart.'s men killed in the war. We believe that these cases are already assisted. The other that a gateway should be made in the new Medical College

buildings in Giltspur Street. This is probably too ambitious an undertaking.

The fact remains that until the approximate sum available is known, no definite proposals can be accepted.

* * *

We are exceedingly sorry to state that Dr. C. H. Andrewes has resigned the post of Assistant Editor of the JOURNAL, which he has held for two years. His help and advice have always been ungrudgingly given, and those points in which the JOURNAL has done well have been very largely due to him. We shall miss greatly a loyal and distinguished colleague.

In his place we are happy to welcome Mr. Ralph Bolton, who has frequently written witty and amusing articles for our pages—the "Merchant Taylor" of our last issue.

We hope that all secretaries of clubs will support him by giving to him, or sending to the office, accounts of their society's activities by the 20th of the month. The JOURNAL is the organ of the Students' Union. By the Union it is owned and financed, and its officers elected. It is therefore proper that the accounts of student activities should have an even wider place in its columns than has been usual. The remedy lies with club secretaries. No club report has ever been refused by us. We shall be glad to have more and more of this material; and photos, if they are sent to us, can often be reproduced.

* * *

The "Little Red Book" has now been sent out to all Bart.'s men; but not all have yet sent the shilling or more which is requested of them. We had no idea that its production would have been so laborious a task. Mr. Eccles is to be thanked sincerely for his great efforts in the Directory portion.

* * *

Some time ago we congratulated the Catering Company on its continued improvement, and suggested several new lines of advance. These suggestions have been, we are glad to see, carried out. But things can still be made better. We suggest that the officers of the Company should consider the question of prices. Why are potatoes 1*d.* (one penny) each? The market price of this succulent corm is now 7 lb. for 1*s.*, and in each pound there are about 16 potatoes. We have obtained domestic advice on this subject and we write with authority.

Elevenpence for one small plate of ham or of tongue seems too much. Again, one plate of 14 cherries costs 4*d.*; 1 lb. of the same fruit—containing 75 cherries—is sold for 1*s.* The Catering Company can afford to look into these and other prices, for we believe it is doing very well indeed. The "Suggestion Book" is apparently useless.

Our heartiest congratulations to the Rifle Club on its brilliant successes. The Bart.'s Club has won this year both Armitage and United Hospitals' Cups. Mr. Elgood, to whose inspiration the Club is greatly indebted, must be proud of the team. An account of the meetings and of individual successes will be found on p. 183.

* * *

Our best congratulations to the following gentlemen on their distinction:

Mr. A. B. Appleton has been appointed Senior Demonstrator of Anatomy in the University of Cambridge.

Dr. Adrian has been reappointed University Lecturer in Physiology at the same University.

Dr. I. de B. Daly has been appointed Lecturer in Physiology to University College, Cardiff, and has been elected to a fourth year Beit Fellowship.

Dr. H. W. C. Vines has been elected Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, and has been selected for the Foulerton Studentship of the Royal Society.

* * *

To all who have written to us in connection with the Octocentenary Number, we should like to say: "Thank you."

This number is being reprinted and, about the end of the first week of August, will be obtainable from the Journal office at 1*s.* net per copy, postage 2*d.* extra.

* * *

There are still a few copies of the Octocentenary History of St. Bartholomew's Hospital available. Copies may be obtained, price 10*s.* 6*d.* net, from Mr. Keynes at the Hospital, or, by post, 6*d.* extra.

OBITUARIES.

WE are favoured with the following appreciation of the late Lady Power from the pen of one who knew her intimately for many years:

LADY POWER.

AN APPRECIATION.

Of ancient lineage, for a Fosbroke was dry nurse to King Henry VI, and a member of a family long settled at Bidford-on-Avon in Warwickshire, it may be said of Lady Power that she spent her whole life in the practice of those virtues which characterise dwellers in the heart of England. She did good to others at all times and in all places without a thought of self. The opportunities were endless, as her friends turned to her naturally as a very present help in time of trouble, and she never failed them, though it were to the detriment of her own time and strength. Of a happy disposition, witty above her sex, endowed with robust commonsense and with a clear

knowledge of the limits of good and evil, she gave sound advice to all who asked it of her, but she never suffered fools gladly. She was happily married for forty years and was wholly devoted to her husband and children. A first-rate manager she relieved her husband of all domestic cares, and thus enabled him to carry to a successful issue the many activities in which he excels, whilst she gave unremitting attention to the welfare of her two sons. But perfect happiness is not given to mortals, and her happiness was overshadowed in May, 1915, when Lieut. G. H. F. Power, her younger son, was reported "wounded and missing" during the second battle of Ypres—a boy of the greatest promise, who left Oxford gladly to undertake a duty he hated. Her efforts to ascertain his fate were so untiring that they laid in her the seeds of death, for she died literally of a broken heart. Having a personal interest in the great hospital of St. Bartholomew in London, she attended with undiminished vigour all the celebrations marking the eight hundredth anniversary of its foundation, and declared, at the end of a strenuous week, that she had enjoyed every moment of every hour. The celebrations being ended she turned at once to arrange for the fitting reception and entertainment of the wives of members who are about to take part in a large meeting of foreign surgeons in London.

The end came with startling suddenness. She died on June 26th, and Sir D'Arcy Power stated at the inquest that his wife had been ailing slightly for a few days, but had not seemed to be seriously ill. She had a cup of tea about seven o'clock on waking after a good night's sleep, and died so instantaneously that she made no movement. Dr. Bronte said his examination showed death to be due to the rupture of a small aneurysm of the heart. Truly it may be said of her that she, "having served her generation, fell on sleep," and she leaves us a gracious and fragrant memory.—*Evesham Journal and Four Shires Advertiser.*

DR. G. F. MURRELL.

The death of Dr. G. F. Murrell at the age of 55 has been a cause of grief to many old Bart.'s men who knew him both as a student and as a member of the Junior Staff.

Dr. Murrell had some weeks before his death suffered from a carbuncle under the arm, but though there was an apparent recovery after a short change to the country, after which he resumed work, it is evident that his resistance was seriously impaired. At the end of May he developed cellulitis of the scalp, which proved to be streptococcal and spread rapidly. The end came on June 5th, with virulent broncho-pneumonia and thrombosis of the cavernous sinus.

Born at Ealing, Murrell entered our Hospital after preliminary education at University College School, and took the diplomas of M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. in 1890, later proceeding to the degree of M.B.(London) in 1893.

He was appointed Junior H.-S. to Mr. Morrant Baker on April 1st, 1892, and Senior H.-S. to Mr. Butlin (Mr. Morrant Baker having resigned in May) on October 1st, 1892. Subsequently he acted as H.-S. and H.-P. to the West London Hospital.

After two voyages as ship's surgeon he settled in private practice in Reading in 1896.

In February, 1913, he was elected Assistant Physician to the Royal Berkshire Hospital and was appointed full physician in 1919.

Being Capt. R.A.M.C.(T.) *à la suite* of the 3rd Southern General Hospital, Murrell served for several months at the beginning of the war at Oxford, and later he acted as officer in charge of a large section hospital of the Reading War Hospital.

He was interested in many social activities, was warden of his church and past-master of a local lodge of Freemasons. At one time he was a member of the Rahere Lodge, but resigned some time before his death.

As a keen conservative he assisted in many elections in Reading.

He was popular with, and respected by, his colleagues, and his death has caused wide-spread grief in Reading among all classes. G. H. R. H.

EVOLUTION.

An Address to the Abernethian Society on July 5th, 1923.

By T. W. SHORE, M.D., etc.

BIOLOGY, which is the science of life and of living things, is full of unsolved problems. The oldest of these problems is one which has engaged the attention of philosophers and naturalists since the time of Aristotle—the question "What is life"? Notwithstanding the great advances which have been made in our knowledge during the past fifty or sixty years, biologists are still unable to answer this question. Nor have they found a solution to the question "What was the origin of life?" "How did living things arise from non-living ones?" Although at present we cannot answer these and many similar questions, there are some biological problems to which we can give at any rate a partial answer, and one of these is, assuming the existence of life, how have the various species of plants and animals been produced? This is the subject of evolution, about which I have to speak to you to-night.

Evolution is not now a theory. It is a fundamental

principle of biological science. The acceptance of this principle has had a greater influence on biological thought and teaching during the past forty or fifty years than any other. What do we mean by "evolution"? The doctrine of evolution teaches us that all existing organisms and species of organisms have not been separately created, but have been evolved by a slow and gradual process of specialisation from the simpler organisms which formerly inhabited the earth's surface. The idea of evolution implies progress from the general to the special, progress from the simple to the complex. It has been going on very gradually since life first appeared in the long past pre-Cambrian epoch, speaking in geological time. It is difficult to compute this period of time, but it must have been thousands of millions of years. Evolution has been due to natural forces and natural laws operating on living organisms. There are two main theories of how evolution has taken place. The first of these, chronologically, is the theory of Lamarck, published in his work on *Zoological Philosophy* in 1809. It may be called the "use inheritance" theory. Lamarck was greatly interested in plants, which he studied in the Botanical Gardens in Paris, and worked also on low animal organisms such as worms, snails and jelly-fish. He was much impressed with the variation in structure which plants and animals exhibit according to their surroundings, the conditions under which they were cultivated, and, indeed, their environment generally. Hence he propounded his theory, which is that variations in structure due either to the operation of the general environment or to use and disuse of organs are transmitted to succeeding generations by heredity. Let me quote one or two passages from Lamarck's book. He wrote: "Species arise out of varieties. In the first beginning only the very simplest and lowest animals and plants came into existence; those of a more complex organisation only at a later period." Again, speaking of how naturalists can, by cultivation, produce different varieties of animals and plants, he says—"Is it not possible that Nature, in all the long ages during which the world has existed, may have produced the different species of plants and animals by gradually enlarging one part and diminishing another to meet the needs of each."

Further on in the same book he also writes: "All which has been acquired or changed in the organisation of animals in the course of their individual lives is conserved by generation and transmitted to new individuals which proceed from those which have undergone these changes." Lamarck, like other pioneers in science, lived in advance of his times, and his writings passed into obscurity until recently his theory has been revived by the school of biologists known as the Neo-Lamarkists.

The second great theory of evolution is that which was arrived at after years of patient work, independently, by Darwin and Wallace, and was published in 1858. Their theory can be described as "the theory of evolution by natural selection," and according to Darwin and Wallace several factors have entered into evolution. First there is the strong tendency on the part of all organisms, more or less, to increase largely in numbers. All plants and animals are characterised by an over-production of young. Side by side with this over-production of young is the fact that there is on the earth only a limited food supply. These two circumstances of necessity bring about a struggle for existence, and in this struggle the majority of young organisms, of every species, must inevitably perish. A third factor then operates, viz. variability, which is the intrinsic power of all organisms when producing young to transmit characteristics in varying degrees, so that probably no two individuals are exactly alike in all particulars. The individuals which possess some variation that gives them an advantage over their fellows in the struggle for existence will obviously be those that will survive in this struggle, and conversely the variations which render the individuals less fit to compete with their fellows and with other organisms in the struggle for existence will be eliminated. Thus the individuals that possess advantageous variations in structure will be those that will attain maturity and will in their turn propagate their species. Then comes a fourth factor, viz. heredity, for only those having suitable variations will survive to transmit to their young, some accentuated and some less pronounced, the variations which gave them the advantage in the struggle. This, operating for many generations, leads to "natural selection" or "survival of the fittest." Lastly, the circumstances which make this natural selection are the ever-changing environment. External conditions of life are frequently undergoing change—sometimes a small change, sometimes a large one—and thus variations which at one time gave particular individuals an advantage in the struggle will, under different environment, be useless, and other variations will be the fittest to the altered circumstances. According to Darwin and Wallace these five factors, operating over immense periods of time, have led to structural modification, amounting to the evolution of new species, by the selection from time to time of new combinations.

Comparing these two theories it is clear that in both of them variations, heredity and environment all play a part. The differences between the two theories lie in the nature of the variations and the part played by the environment. The variations of Lamarck are acquired variations, the variations of Darwin are intrinsic variations arising from the natural tendency on the part of all organisms to produce young dissimilar in some small

particulars from themselves and dissimilar from their fellows. According to Lamarck the environment *produces* the variations, whilst according to Darwin and Wallace the environment merely *selects* or picks out those varieties which are to survive. It is agreed by all biologists that heredity and variability both play important parts in evolution, and I propose therefore to say a few words about each of these factors in evolution.

First, heredity. What is heredity? It may be defined as the property of the transmission of specific characteristics from generation to generation. Inheritance may be defined as the characteristics which are so transmitted. Let us now inquire how the inheritance is transmitted, and it must be through the cells concerned in sexual reproduction. Indeed it will be found that heredity and variability are closely associated with one another and are inherent in sexual reproduction.

First let me remind you of the ordinary structure of cells. The cells of the body of organisms, whether animal or plant, consist of a protoplasm and a nucleus. The most important part of the nucleus is a number of granules of what is called chromatin material, arranged, more or less, into a network, and this chromatin is found to resolve itself, during the process of cell division, into a definite number of rod-like bodies or chromosomes. The number of such chromosomes in the nucleus of the cells of individuals of a species is constant, but it is different for different species. It may be a small number, such as 4, 6, or 8, or a larger number, such as 20 or even 30 or more. The number of chromosomes in the ordinary cells in man is perhaps a little uncertain. Some observers fix the number at 32, others 34, but it is certainly over 30. The number of such chromosomes in cells of organisms of different species does not imply any affinity. If it did then man's nearest allies would be the mouse and the onion, in both of which the number is over 30.

Now we come to the cells concerned in sexual reproduction—the egg-cell and the sperm-cell. It is not necessary to enter into details, but the essential point which characterises sex-cells is that during the process of their maturation the chromosomes in the nucleus in each of them become reduced to half of the number characteristic of the species, whatever that may be. After the sex-cells have had their chromatin rods thus reduced to half, fertilisation of the egg-cell takes place by the entrance into it of the chromatin rods from the nucleus of the sperm-cell, and thus in the fertilised egg the number of chromatin rods is brought back again to the normal. These chromatin rods are now known to be the carriers of the inheritance, and the fact that half of them come from the father, half from the mother, means that half the inheritance of the offspring comes from each parent.

Since the time of Darwin there have been two main lines of investigation into the problems of heredity and variation. First, the experimental crossing or interbreeding of different individuals of a species under known conditions and controlled by scientific methods, and secondly a minute study of the structure and behaviour of the chromosomes before, during, and after reproduction.

Let me tell you something of the main results which have been arrived at from each of these two methods of research. Mendel, an Augustinian monk, made a large number of experiments with plants in the gardens of the Monastery of Brünn, and in 1865 wrote a short account of his results. Before describing to you some of Mendel's experiments I must remind you that biologists recognise three main types of inheritance. First, the "blended type," in which the characters of the offspring appear to be a mixture in equal proportions of the characteristics of the two parents. Secondly, the "particulate inheritance," in which some striking character of one parent is expressed in some part or organ of the offspring, and some different character of the other parent is expressed in another organ or part of the offspring. Thirdly, there is the "dominant inheritance," which is seen when mating occurs between two parents, one having some striking character, *e. g.* strong pigmentation or special coloration, which is ill-marked or absent in the other parent. Under these circumstances the strongly marked character of the one parent is inherited in the offspring to the apparent exclusion of the corresponding character of the other parent. The parent which possesses the striking character, which apparently is inherited to the exclusion of the other, is spoken of as the "dominant" parent; the other one is the "recessive."

Mendel experimented with peas and other plants. He found that there are some peas which produce yellow coloured seeds and others which produce green seeds. From these two kinds of seeds he reared plants and crossed a yellow-seeded pea and a green-seeded pea, and the result was that all the seeds produced were yellow, so that in regard to this character the yellow-seeded variety is "dominant" and the green-seeded variety is "recessive." He next took the yellow seeds produced from this crossing, reared plants from them and proceeded to fertilise these among themselves. They then produced seeds in a different proportion, viz. three yellow seeds to one green seed out of every four. On further experimenting he found that of every three yellow seeds, one was a pure dominant and produced entirely yellow-seeded offspring, whilst two, although apparently dominant, were in reality mixed dominant and recessive, for on further experimenting they produced seeds in the proportion of three apparent dominant and one recessive.

He tried also experiments with two pairs, *i. e.* two dominant and recessive, characteristics simultaneously. There are some peas which have smooth or round seeds and others which have wrinkled seeds, the round-seeded variety being dominant to the wrinkled. Thus by crossing a plant having the two dominant characters—yellow and round seeds—with a second having the two recessive—green and wrinkled seeds—he found that all the seeds produced were apparently yellow and round. On crossing these among themselves a different result was reached, for then out of every sixteen seeds nine were yellow and round (*i. e.* inherited both the dominant features), three were yellow and wrinkled (*i. e.* inherited one of the dominant and one of the recessive features), three seeds were green and round (*i. e.* inherited the other dominant and other recessive features), and one only of the sixteen was green and wrinkled (*i. e.* inherited both recessive features.) Such experiments as these have been repeated by subsequent workers over and over again with all kinds of plants and animals, and the results have been to confirm and extend Mendel's observations in all their particulars. Thus there have been established the two laws—one, the law of dominance, and the other the law of segregation or the purity of the germ-plasm.

Let us now pass to a few points which have arisen out of the minute study of the behaviour of the chromosomes. I have to introduce you to one of the most interesting and most fascinating ideas in the whole range of biological science—I mean Weissmann's theory of "the continuity of the germ-plasm," which he propounded in his essays on heredity between 1888 and 1892. Weissmann, who accepted the principles of Darwin's evolution by natural selection, drew a sharp distinction between the cells which build up the body generally on the one hand and those of which the reproductive organs are composed on the other. The first he called the "somatoplasm" and the other the "germ-plasm." He pointed out that it is from the latter cells and from them alone that new individuals are produced. When the development of a new individual from the fertilised egg-cell begins by a process of repeated cell-division, the cells become separated into the two kinds, somatic and germ cells. Somatic cells increase in number and at the same time become differentiated and specialised in various directions, producing ultimately the nerve-cells, the muscle-cells, and the various other cells which form the tissues and organs of the body generally. Meanwhile the other kind of cells remain undifferentiated. They go on increasing in number but they do not differentiate, retaining the primitive characters of the fertilised ovum cell, and ultimately they, and they alone, form the substance of the reproductive organs of the new individual. Thus according to Weissmann, after, at each generation, the germ-plasm has produced the soma of a new individual, some of it remained over unaltered, except by gradual increase in number of cells, in the soma of the individual, for the sole purpose of producing fresh young. Thus according to him the soma is a kind of excrescence from its own germ-plasm; and whilst the soma and all the cells composing it are transient and evanescent, the germ-plasm passes on continuously from generation to generation—*i. e.* is potentially everlasting. If this is true, inheritance does not take place from parent to offspring, but from the germ-plasm of which the parent is the carrier and for which the parent is a trustee. From considerations such as these Weissmann concluded that acquired characters cannot be inherited. Davenport, writing on the subject of heredity, says "there is really no inheritance from parent to child. The parent and child resemble one another because they are developed from the same germ-plasm. They are chips of the same old block, and the son is really half-brother to his father by another mother."

At first this theory of Weissmann was essentially speculative, but it stimulated a large number of workers, some of whom sought to disprove it, others impartially to test it. The result was that gradually the main facts connected with the behaviour of the chromosomes antecedent to, during and after reproduction were established. In the main they support Weissmann's theory, although, as might have been expected, there are still some unexplained difficulties. It is interesting to observe that in propounding his theory, Weissmann predicted several then unknown points regarding the maturation of the germ-cells. For example, in 1888 he predicted that, at some stage during their maturation, the chromosomes of the sex-cells must divide transversely and not longitudinally as they do during somatic cell-division. This was subsequently proved to be the case.

Time will not permit me to enter more fully into these interesting questions, and the many unsolved problems connected with heredity. We must now study for a short time the question of variability. Weissmann's theory of the continuity of the germ-plasm not only gives an intelligible account of how heredity may operate, but it also accounts for the production of variations and for variability. At every generation not only does the germ-plasm continue from parent to offspring, but also it is changed by the commingling together of the chromosomes carried by two individuals. Of necessity therefore with every generation there is variation in the offspring. Indeed it would seem that the whole biological purpose of sexual reproduction is to produce fresh combinations of germ material, and so give rise to the variations of structure upon which natural selection can operate.

Apart from this there may be, and almost certainly are, some incipient or dormant characters in the germ-plasm in an individual which do not find expression in that individual's soma. These, in fresh combination in a later generation, may, however, find that expression and become apparent in the individual. The well-known fact that an individual often more resembles his grandfather than his father is thus explained. So it may be, as Bateson has said, that evolution is not so much a development of new characters as a revelation of those originally inherent in the type.

Now to sum up. Biologists agree that evolution has taken place and is still going on. They agree that all organisms have descended from the simple primordial form or forms of life. They agree also that heredity and variation are important factors in the process. Biologists, however, differ as to whether or not acquired characters are inherited, and so we have the two schools of thought—the Neo-Lamarckists, who find in the inheritance of the acquired characters the main factors of evolution, and the followers of Weissmann, who say that acquired characters are not inherited.

Must, however, the Neo-Lamarckists and the followers of Weissmann of necessity be in opposition? I think not. Assuming the truth of Weissmann's continuity of the germ-plasm, is it inconsistent with the inheritance in a limited way of acquired modifications? The germ-plasm is contained within the soma of the individual. It grows and its cells multiply in the individual and it is nourished by the individual. Is there, therefore, anything unreasonable in supposing that it can be influenced by the soma? May it not be possible that in this way, indirectly through the germ-plasm, acquired characters can contribute to the inheritance? It is a well-established fact that various internal secretions or hormones can and do affect the growth and development of other parts or organs of the body. It is not improbable that modifications which have been produced in the soma as the result of its reaction to external conditions do affect the germ-plasm indirectly by increasing, decreasing or altering hormone-production, and so do contribute to the sum total of the inheritance.

And now to conclude. St. Bartholomew's may be compared to a living organism, for the St. Bartholomew's of the present has been evolved from the St. Bartholomew's of the past, and the St. Bartholomew's of the future is now being evolved from the St. Bartholomew's of to-day. We, the workers in the Hospital, are, like the chromosomes of the germ-plasm, the carriers of a great inheritance. Let us take care that we hand on this inheritance, of which we are the trustees, untarnished, but if we can, developed and improved, to our successors in the trust.

THE AFTERMATH OF THE CELEBRATIONS.

ST. BARTHOLOWEW'S HOSPITAL 1123—1923.

EIGHT hundred years have passed across thy head
Since Rahere first thy doors flung open wide,
Which ne'er have closed; and may they thus abide
When generations yet unborn are dead.
Dear Bart.'s, though far away across the sea
You are a cherished memory to me.
And on this joyous day I send to thee
Blessings and wishes; but still more than these—
Deep gratitude for all that thou hast taught,
Knowledge, and loyalty, and self-control.
Thy sons and daughters never will forget
Thy grey old walls, the Fountain and the Square.
Around the Seven Seas, from Pole to Pole
Are found thy children. Great to thee our debt,
Heartfelt the greetings which to-day we bear.

M.C. in the *Civil and Military Gazette*.

A LETTER DELAYED.

WE, the old St. Bartholomew's men and nursing sisters living and working in Egypt, send Greetings and Congratulations to our *Alma Mater* on her 800th Anniversary.

The land of Egypt is one of the parents of Medicine, for:

At Sakkarah there exists the 6th Dynasty tomb of Sesi the Physician (about 2500 B.C.), the reliefs on the walls of which show him performing surgical operations.

The extant papyri of Egypt include the oldest known works on the healing art, the more important of which are:

(1) The Edwin Smith Papyrus, a systematic treatise on surgery dating back to a period anterior to 1600 B.C.

(2) The Ebers Papyrus on Materia Medica, written slightly later, viz. about the time of Amenhotep the First (about 1550 B.C., or about 200 years before Tut-ankh-amen).

The ancient practice of embalming, which involved a knowledge of anatomy, is known to all.

In the old Delta city of Sais there was a medical school during the reign of Darius the Persian, and in later Græco-Roman times existed the more celebrated school of Alexandria, where dissection of human bodies was permitted as early as 300 B.C.; this school numbered among its students the great Galen.

Coming down to medieval days we find Arab physicians such as Rhazes, who wrote on smallpox, and Avicenna, spreading the light of medicine to Europe.

Long may Bart.'s flourish and scatter her sons and daughters to spread her work and teaching, not only to the Ancient Land of Egypt, but over the whole world.

Cairo.

LLEWELLYN PHILLIPS, M.A., M.D., B.C.(Cantab.), F.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.R.C.S.(Eng.), Professor of Medicine to the Egyptian Government School of Medicine, and Senior Physician, Kasr el Ainy Hospital, Cairo.

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BENJAMIN BIGGAR, Capt. R.A.M.C., M.B., B.S.(Lond.), M.R.C.S.(Eng.), L.R.C.P.(Lond.), attached Egyptian Army.

Alexandria.

ALEXANDER GRANVILLE, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.R.C.S.(Eng.), L.R.C.P.(Lond.), President, Quarantine Board of Egypt.

EDMUND RUSSELL, B.A., M.D., B.C.(Cantab.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P.(Lond.), private practice.

ARTHUR WEAKLEY, M.B., B.S.(Lond.), F.R.C.S.(Edin.), M.R.C.S.(Eng.), L.R.C.P.(Lond.), Ophthalmic Surgeon.

Port Said.

ERNEST OULTON, B.A., M.B., B.C.(Cantab.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), Public Health Department, Port Said. M.O.H.

NURSING SISTERS.

MRS. BROOKS (Miss Everington), Sidi Gaber, Ramleh.

Miss M. A. CAIN, R.R.C., Assistant Matron, Quarantine Board, Egypt.

Mrs. CRANDLE (Miss Henman), Port Said.

Miss L. G. HUGHES, Military Families' Hospital, Abbassieh, Cairo.

Miss A. E. MORNINGTON OWEN, Anglo-American Hospital, Cairo.

Miss KITTY SMITH, Anglo-American Hospital, Cairo.

Miss K. ALTAMONT SMYTHE, O.B.E., Matron, Quarantine Board of Egypt.

Mrs. STEVENS (Miss Dowrie), Port Said.

Miss J. A. STUTTLE, Matron, Children's Dispensary, Shebin el Kom.

Miss WALKER, Matron, Anglo-Swiss Hospital, Alexandria.

Miss J. G. WATKINS, O.B.E., Matron, Anglo-American Hospital, Cairo.

Kasr el Ali (Garden City),
Kasr el Doubara,
Cairo;
April 14th, 1923.

LETTERS OF APPRECIATION.

No words I can use are adequate to express my personal gratitude for, and my appreciation of, as a delegate from the State University of Iowa and the American University Union, the most unique academic ceremony among the many which I have attended, in the Eight Hundredth Anniversary Celebration of the Founding of St. Bartholomew's. The unusual and most appropriate combination of religious, artistic and scientific celebrations impressed me most of all.

It is too bad that the culmination of the many social events in the brilliant week could not have been open to the public. I refer to the magnificent ceremonial in the Masonic Temple upon the installation of Mr. Girling Ball as Worshipful Master and of the brilliant banquet which succeeded it.

All the delegates, Masonic and non-Masonic, were enthusiastic in their admiration for the perfect organisation of the celebration by Mr. Girling Ball with the co-operation of his colleagues.

Americans could but remark that the invitations were confined to the English-speaking countries—a timely recognition that Americans, though legally aliens, are not *foreigners* in the Motherland.

GEORGE E. MACLEAN.

June 20th, 1923.

I have been asked to give my impression of the Octocentenary Celebrations at St. Bartholomew's. The allotted five hundred words is far too little in which to record all that I felt. Perhaps that which struck me most was the overflowing hospitality offered to the Delegates, and the marvellous organisation which enabled ceremonies and entertainments spread over a week to pass off without a hitch. I suspected that some of my friends who had borne the brunt of the work would suffer subsequently from what is commonly known as a nervous breakdown, but as far as I can ascertain they did not turn a hair. No guests could possibly have been better treated. My invitation cards spread over a whole week. Unfortunately I was unable to be present at the service in the church and the subsequent Solemnity, but from all I hear I missed one of the most impressive ceremonies ever held. The Luncheon at the Mansion House was conducted with all the magnificence for which the City is famous, and which, on this occasion, demonstrated the pride of the City of London in the ancient Hospital within its boundaries. The long line of delegates in the beautiful Guildhall all presenting the Prince of Wales with addresses was a sight never to be forgotten. Here, too, the admirable organisation was apparent, for the speeches were both charming and short

and the proceedings were never hurried, but were carried through in a compact space of time. The Tableaux were another instance of the thoroughness with which everything was done. It was impossible not to be deeply moved when, after passing up the famous staircase into the magnificent Great Hall, we had shown to us the eight hundred years' history of the Hospital in a series of perfectly designed living scenes. I doubt whether any more exquisite tableaux have ever been exhibited. It was a most kindly thought to ask the Delegates to the Old Students' Dinner; doing this made us feel that we were admitted into a sanctum usually reserved for St. Bartholomew's men; it enabled us to see how proud and how rightly proud they were of Bart.'s, and how warmly and whole-heartedly they extended to us the hand of fellowship—indeed, this was evident all the week through.

Many times during the week, as, for example, when I saw the exhibits in the Library or the portraits in the Hall, I was deeply impressed with reverence due to eight hundred years, and to the men who have made Bart.'s famous. Then quickly I passed into the Out-Patient Department or the Laboratories and thought how wonderful: here is an institution which may have had for patients some who had been present at the Battle of Hastings, but is, nevertheless, always pressing forward and doing work which shows that in thought and execution it to-day embodies all the latest results of science.

After all was over I wished I knew to whom to write a letter of thanks for a hospitality the cordiality of which could not be excelled, for a series of ceremonies and entertainments the interest of which could not be surpassed, but my hosts were so many that I did not know whom to address. Therefore I am particularly grateful to the Editor of the *St. Bartholomew's Hospital Journal* for allowing me to send him this inadequate appreciation.

W. HALE-WHITE,
President, Royal Society of Medicine.

GONOCOCCAL SEPTICÆMIA.

By KENNETH WALKER, F.R.C.S.,
Lecturer in Venereal Diseases, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Surgeon with Charge of Genito-urinary Cases, Royal Northern and Miller Hospitals.

SUCH grave complications of gonorrhœa as endocarditis, pericarditis, peritonitis and septicæmia are fortunately very rare, and the following account of two cases, one of endocarditis and the other of septicæmia, that have recently come under my notice may not be without interest. But although septicæmia and the clinical discovery of gonococci in the blood is infrequent, there is no doubt that with improved methods it will be found that gonococci are more frequently present in the blood-stream than is at present believed, and that an acute case of gonorrhœa is not always the rigidly localised infection that it is supposed to be. On looking up the literature I find that only about 100 cases of cardiac complications of gonorrhœa have been reported, and it is only in a small percentage of these that gonococci were found in blood-cultures during life. The valve most frequently attacked is the mitral, but the aortic would appear to be quite commonly affected. The first case recorded below—one of gonococcal endocarditis—was fatal, the second—gonococcal septicæmia—although he was seriously ill for a period of a month, fortunately recovered.

The history of the cases is as follows:

L. R—, a woman, æt. 30, married, admitted to the Royal Northern Hospital February 26th, 1923, under the care of Dr. Bellingham Smith. She had had a temperature for four weeks, accompanied by occasional rigors and sweating. There was no pain beyond headache and an occasional shooting pain down the back of both thighs. Micturition was normal, as was the menstrual history. When seen soon after admission she appeared to be very ill, temperature 99°, pulse 120, and respirations 38. The clinical appearance was that of a patient suffering from grave toxæmia. On examination of the chest nothing abnormal was found beyond an apical systolic murmur. The abdomen was slightly distended; the right kidney was found to be enlarged and tender, the left palpable but not tender. *P.V. Nil* abnormal felt, but a profuse thick yellow dischange was discovered. A total of 22 oz. of urine was passed in the first 24 hours that the patient was in hospital. A catheter specimen showed the presence of pus-cells and epithelial, hyaline and granular casts, as well as a few red blood-corpuscles. Urine cultures negative; leucocyte count 40,000.

In view of the patient's profoundly toxic condition, the presence of a large tender kidney, œdema of the overlying tissues and high leucocyte count, I recommended exploration of the right kidney in the hope that a pyonephrosis or possibly a perinephric abscess might be discovered and dealt with. At the same time blood-cultures were made.

Operation.—The right kidney was explored through a lumbar incision and found to be markedly enlarged, œdematous and engorged with blood. Incision of the kidney showed that there was no macroscopic pus, nor was there a perinephric abscess. After provision had been made for drainage the patient was returned to bed, and general treatment in the way of forced fluids, alkalis, etc., continued. Twenty-four hours later the patient

died, a pathological report being received shortly before her death to the effect that a pure culture of gonococcus had been obtained from the blood.

P.M. examination showed the presence of large vegetations on the mitral valve and smaller ones on the tricuspid. Both kidneys showed chronic nephritis. The uterus and tubes were normal, but there was a definite gonococcal cervicitis. Dr. P. O. Ellison, Assistant Pathologist to the Hospital, subjected the organism obtained from the patient's blood to the sugar tests and proved it to be a gonococcus.

R. W—, a man, æt. 23, single, admitted to the Miller Hospital April 1st, 1922, under the care of Mr. Joll, with gonococcal rheumatism, chiefly in the left shoulder and the right knee-joint. The temperature ranged between 100° and 103°, and the pulse from 100–120. There was a thick yellow urethral discharge, but gonococci were not found. A few days after admission a sparse papular eruption appeared on the abdomen, chest, and on the extensor aspects of the limbs, and the patient's general condition became markedly worse. I was asked to see him and was inclined to think that the eruption was a secondary syphilitic rash, although the patient denied that he had ever had a chancre. A Wassermann reaction was performed, and ·45 grm. of N.A.B. given. The Wassermann reaction proved negative and the injection had little effect on the eruption. The patient remained acutely ill and suffered from vomiting. There was also found to be some rigidity of the muscles of the neck, so that it was considered advisable to determine the condition of his cerebro-spinal fluid. A spinal puncture was done, and the examination of the fluid proved negative except for a slight increase in the cell-count. A blood-count showed a leucocytosis of 32,000, with 95 per cent. polymorphonuclears. Finally from blood-cultures there was grown by Dr. Standish a Gram-negative diplococcus which morphologically resembled the gonococcus. This was put through sugar tests; and proved both by this and by agglutination tests to be a gonococcus. The patient was treated with repeated intravenous injections of anti-meningococcal serum with evident benefit, and he was able to leave the hospital ten weeks after his admission.

FINISH OF THE HUNDRED YARDS.

ANNUAL ATHLETIC SPORTS.

THE Annual Sports were held at Winchmore Hill on May 26th. The attendance was better than in 1922, and fine weather favoured the meeting. The various events were well contested. The Club is grateful to Mrs. Vick, who presented the prizes, for very kindly giving a beautiful Challenge Cup for the High Jump.

RESULTS.

100 Yards: 1, J. C. Ainsworth-Davis; 2, W. G. Scott-Brown. Time, 11 sec.

120 Yards: 1, B. B. Hosford; 2, A. Clark. Time 13⅘ sec.

Throwing the Hammer: 1, R. D. Reid; 2, G. H. Day. Distance, 99 ft. 3 in.

120 Yards Hurdles: 1, J. P. Hosford; 2, B. Hodge. Time 19⅗ sec.

One Mile: 1, H. B. Stallard; 2, H. N. Walker. Time, 4 min. 31 sec.

High Jump: 1, J. R. Macdougall; 2, B. B. Hosford. Height, 5 ft. 8 in. (Challenge Cup to H. G. Stanton at 5 ft. 3 in.)

Putting the Shot: 1, J. W. D. Buttery; 2, R. D. Reid. Distance, 33 ft. 8 in.

Half Mile: 1, B. B. Hosford; 2, E. H. Pentreath.
Long Jump: 1, A. Clark; 2, J. W. O. Holmes. Distance, 20 ft. 0½ in.
220 Yards: 1, P. R. Viviers; 2. W. G. Scott Brown. Time, 23⅗ sec.
Three Miles: 1, J. R. Beagley; 2. W. W. Darley. Time, 16 min. 20 secs.
Inter-Year Tug-of-War: Winners, Third year.
Inter-Year Relay Race: Winners, Third year.
Quarter Mile: 1, E. H. Pentreath; 2, J. C. Ainsworth-Davis. Time 54 sec. (Challenge Cup to J. C. Ainsworth-Davis.)

All the above events were handicapped, except the 100 Yards and 220 Yards.

The photograph shows the close finish of the 100 Yards.

UNITED HOSPITALS ATHLETIC SPORTS.

THE Shield returns to Bart.'s, who gained it last in 1908.

Bart.'s have now won the Shield fifteen times, compared with the London Hospital's eleven and Guy's ten successes.

The Athletic Meeting, held on June 20th at Stamford Bridge, though badly supported, provided splendid sport.

The Hospital team is to be heartily congratulated on this success.

Individual effort did not win the Shield, but the keenness and plucky efforts of each member of the team contributing in a large measure to the united victory.

The Relay team created a fresh Inter-Hospital record, covering the mile in 3 min. 44⅖ secs.

The following gentlemen secured points for the Hospital.

Half Mile and One Mile: H. B. Stallard.
Putting the Shot: J. W. D. Buttery.
High Jump: H. G. Stanton and W. S. Hinton.
220 Yards: W. G. Scott Brown.
Long Jump: A. Clark.
Quarter Mile: J. C. Ainsworth-Davis.
Hurdles: J. P. Hosford.
Throwing the Hammer: R. D. Reid and G. H. Day.
Tug-of-War: G. W. C. Parker, H. G. Anderson, A. E. Beith, G. H. Day, G. Dietrich, M. G. Fitzgerald, R. O'Kell, H. A. Ware.
Relay Team: W. G. Scott Brown, P. R. Viviers, J. C. Ainsworth-Davis, H. B. Stallard.

ABERNETHIAN SOCIETY.

THE Mid-Sessional Address was delivered by Dr. Shore on Thursday, July 5th, at 8.30 p.m.

In opening the proceedings the PRESIDENT, Mr. VISICK, reminded the meeting that Dr. Shore was now resigning the position of Lecturer on Biology after more than forty years.

The text of Dr. Shore's address will be found elsewhere in this issue. Brilliant as it is when read in cold black and white of this JOURNAL, no report can convey the personality, intonation and gestures of Dr. Shore, which made this address one which will ever be remembered in the history of the Society.

Mr. HEY GROVES, "one of Dr. Shore's oldest chromosomes," proposed a vote of thanks. He said that he had listened fascinated by every sentence. He spoke of Dr. Shore as the teacher who had inspired him with the love of teaching.

Dr. LANGDON BROWN seconded the vote of thanks. He expressed his pleasure at hearing that Dr. Shore, in the latter part of his address, had shown some sympathy for the Neo-Lamarckian point of view. He commented on the possible function of the ductless glands in modifying the developing organism in its pre-natal existence.

In responding to the vote of thanks Dr. SHORE said that there was inevitably some wrench in separating oneself from the work in which one had been so long engaged. He said some students had been very good, and some ——— had been very bad. He remembered one who was an awful dunce. "We at last managed to teach him that there were two sorts of blood-corpuscles. Then we asked him what they were. He replied 'Male and female.' On another occasion this student was asked to state what was under a certain microscope. He replied 'Bacteria.' Strange to say it was correct. We asked him how he knew. He said, 'Well, if I look down a microscope and see nothing at all I always say 'bacteria.'"

As Dr. Shore sat down, "For he's a jolly good fellow," enthusiastically, if not too musically, broke from the crowded audience.

The meeting was then declared closed.

STUDENTS' UNION.

CRICKET CLUB.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL *v.* WANDERERS.

Played on Saturday, June 2nd.

The Hospital batted first and lost 7 wickets for 4 runs. C. J. P. Grosvenor proceeded to put up a stubborn resistance, and the 8th wicket did not fall until 104 had been scored. W. F. Gaisford and M. L. Maley carried the score from 125 to 159 before the fall of the last wicket (A. B. Cooper 53, W. F. Gaisford 27, C. J. P. Grosvenor 21). The match remained drawn, the Wanderers' score being 131 for 7 when stumps were drawn.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL *v.* R.A.M.C. (ALDERSHOT).

Played on Tuesday, June 12th.

The visitors batted first and scored 184. J. Parrish took 5 wickets for 56 runs, and did the hat-trick. N. E. Cook took 3 for 47. The Hospital just failed to get the runs, being all out for 171. A. Carnegie-Brown played a splendid innings of 58, including three sixes and eight fours. Cook and Parrish batted well for 33 and 25 respectively.

HOSPITALS' CUP.

1st Round.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL *v.* ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

Played on Friday, June 1st.

St. Thomas's, winning the toss, decided to put St. Bart.'s in on what might have been a difficult wicket. A good stand by the first pair, N. E. Cook and G. C. Woods Brown, resulted in 96 being scored before the fall of the first wicket. The total eventually reached 192.

St. Thomas's batted steadily and won with three wickets in hand. Scores:

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.		ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.	
G. C. Woods Brown, c Doggart, b Berridge	53	E. R. Weaver Adams, c Watson, b Parrish	62
N. E. Cook, c Childs, b Berridge	59	M. M. Jerram, run out	24
E. H. Watkins, c J. L. Farquharson, b Berridge	13	S. Farquharson, c Parrish, b Watkins	7
R. H. Maingot, c Cooper, b Berridge	0	G. D. Gordon, c Watson, b Cook	26
A. E. Parkes, b Doggart	2	W. C. M. Berridge, c Grosvenor, b Cooper	27
A. Carnegie-Brown, b Berridge	23	M. A. Webb-Peploe, run out	11
J. Parrish, b Berridge	28	R. C. Childs, c Watkins, b Cook	9
C. J. P. Grosvenor, c S. Farquharson, b Doggart	1	G. K. Cooper, not out	21
A. B. Cooper, c S. Farquharson, b Doggart	1	J. H. Doggart, not out	1
W. D. Watson, b Doggart	4	J. S. Farquharson, A. L. Canby } did not bat.	
M. L. Maley, not out	2		
Extras	6	Extras	9
Total	192	Total (7 wkts.)	197

Bowling.—A. B. Cooper 1 for 48, R. H. Maingot 0 for 30, M. L. Maley 0 for 23, J. Parrish 1 for 26, W. D. Watson 0 for 9, E. H. Watkins 1 for 12, N. E. Cook 2 for 40.

OTHER CRICKET NEWS.

Won 3, *Drawn* 2, *Lost* 5.

Saturday, May 5th, *v. Southgate.*—The Hospital batted first, putting up a score of 129. R. H. Maingot, M. G. Fitzgerald and C. J. P. Grosvenor batted well. Owing to good bowling by A. B. Cooper, who took 8 wickets for 30 runs, Southgate collapsed and only scored 81. Result: Won by 48 runs.

Saturday, May 12th, *v. Winchmore Hill.*—Batting first on an easy wicket the Hospital scored steadily and were all out for 154 (A. Carnegie-Brown 28, E. H. Watkins 26). Winchmore Hill, owing to free scoring by Mr. W. Sell, passed this total with 7 wickets down. Result: Lost by 3 wickets.

Saturday, May 19th, *v. St. Albans.*—The Hospital lost the toss and St. Albans scored 99, A. B. Cooper taking 5 wickets for 25 runs. E. H. Watkins played a splendid innings for the Hospital, scoring freely all round the wicket, and the necessary runs were put on for the loss of 5 wickets (E. H. Watkins 77 not out, G. C. Woods Brown 43). Result: Won by 5 wickets.

Monday, May 21st, *v. Croydon.*—The Hospital batted first and scored 130. Croydon passed the Hospital's score with only 5 wickets down, and, playing out time, scored 187 for 9. (A. B. Cooper 6 wickets for 77 runs.)

Tuesday, May 22nd *v. Winchmore Hill.*—Winchmore Hill batted first, and after starting badly, scored 192 for the loss of 9 wickets and declared. The Hospital replied poorly and were all out for 107 (J. Parrish 34).

Saturday, May 26th *v. St. Albans.*—St. Albans batted first and scored 190 for the loss of 6 wickets and declared. The Hospital lost the first 4 wickets for 6 runs, but owing to careful play by A. E. Parker and J. Parrish time was reached with the score at 79 for 6 wickets.

RIFLE CLUB.

The season has, in spite of rather bad weather for the first rounds of the Armitage Cup, been extremely successful. At the commencement of the season the team found itself minus three of its last year's members, torn from it by the clutching hand of the summer examinations and the extra work necessitated by translation to higher spheres! None the less their places were admirably filled by "new discoveries," who, on being taken down to Bisley, put on scores up to and above the usual inter-hospital standard.

The Armitage Cup competition was shot for as usual by Guy's, London, Thomas's and Bart.'s, and this year in addition St. George's entered. Again, as in the past, the contest became a duel between Bart.'s and Guy's, although towards the close St. George's made a brilliant effort to catch up.

The competition ended by Bart.'s winning the cup for the second year running, with the rather narrow margin of 18 points. The standard of shooting was throughout better than last year's.

ARMITAGE CUP SCORES.

	I	II	III	IV	Total.
Bart.'s	523	507	545	556	2131
Guy's	523	500	528	562	2113
St. George's	453	468	488	536	1945
London	413	441	492	retired	—
Thomas's	407	retired	—	—	—

The United Hospitals Cup, shot for during the Bisley meeting on July 12th by teams of five and competed for by Bart.'s, Guy's and London, resulted in a complete victory for Bart.'s, the shooting that day being well up to first-class standard and getting the Hospital well into the eye of the shooting world.

UNITED HOSPITALS CUP.

Scores:

10 *shots at* 500 *yards.*

M. J. Harker	50
N. A. Jory	48
J. Elgood	48
E. F. Molony	46
A. W. L. Row	45
	237

Highest possible score 250.

London, 211; Guy's, 208.

In the Inter-Hospitals prize meeting the prizes were much more evenly divided among the hospitals than last year, and the standard of shooting showed a distinct improvement.

Five people from the Hospital entered largely for the National Rifle Association's prize meeting, but owing to one of them striking a more lucrative proposition only four went down to Bisley.

Several signal successes resulted from the efforts of these four, the following being the most noteworthy:

King's Hundred Badges—
J. Elgood—Silver Medal.
M. J. Harker.
St. George's Badges—
M. J. Harker.
International Badge (Ireland)—
E. F. Molony.

A. W. L. Row shot very well and figured in several prize lists, while Molony apparently found "egg" shooting a very profitable game!

Altogether a most successful season, but more people still are wanted, and the Captain or Secretary would be very glad to have the names of all who have had previous experience of open range shooting and are prepared to take it up next year.

SWIMMING CLUB.

The following friendly matches have been played this season:

		Polo.	Team race.
May	4th *v.* University College	Won 3–2	Won.
,,	10th *v.* Barry S.C.	Lost 2–3	——
,,	11th *v.* Barclay's Bank	Won 2–*nil*	Won.
,,	16th *v.* Old Paulines	Won 2–1	Lost.
,,	18th *v.* University College	Lost 0–2	Lost.
,,	28th *v.* King's College Hosp.	Won 4–2	Won.
June	1st *v.* Imperial College	Won 3–1	Won.
,,	8th *v.* Old Citizens	Drawn 2–2	——
,,	14th *v.* Imperial College	Won 4–2	Won.
,,	15th *v.* King's College Hosp.	Won 7–*nil*	——

INTER-HOSPITAL CUP.

1st Round.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL *v.* ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

On June 4th. We won the Swimming easily by 30 pts. to 15. Hodge won the Diving, while Day tied for third.

100 Yards: 2, Dietrich; 3, Jory.
50 Yards: 1, Abernethy; 2, King.
25 Yards: 1, Day; 3, Harker.
Team Race won easily.

Polo won 3–2. Goals by Abernethy (2) and Drury (1). Team: J. H. Atwood, G. Dietrich, M. J. Harker, N. A. Jory, G. D. Drury, G. H. Day, D. A. Abernethy.

2nd Round.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL *v.* LONDON HOSPITAL.

On June 12th. In this match we won the Swimming by 34 pts. to 11. The Diving was drawn, Hodge getting second and Day third. On having another dive each we won by a narrow margin.

100 Yards: 1, Dietrich; 2, Jory.
50 Yards: 1, Abernethy; 2, Harker.
25 Yards: 1, Day; 2, Drury.
Team Race won easily.

Polo won 9 to *nil*. Goals by Day (5), Abernethy (4). Team: J. H. Attwood, G. Dietrich, M. J. Harker, N. A. Jory, F. H. King, G. H. Day, D. A. Abernethy.

GOLF CLUB.

Match *v.* St. Leonards-on-Sea Golf Club at St. Leonards on June 2nd. A very enjoyable day was spent, the match resulting in a win for the Hospital.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.		ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.	
H. Smith	0	West	1¼
Coles	1	Sharpe	0
J. H. T. Davies	0	McKinnell	0
Barnes	¼	Rowlstone	1
J. G. Cox	1	Kelt	0
Houfton	1	Dr. Brodribb	0
Mackenzie	0	King	1
Holmes	1	Brackett	¼
Greenwood	0	Hodgkinson	1¼
R. G. Williams	1	Dr. Baird	0
	1	Capt. Manwood	0
	6¼		4¾

Match *v.* St. Thomas's Hospital in Semi-Final of the Inter-Hospital Cup at Sandy Lodge on July 11th. We succeeded in beating the present holders of the Cup.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.		ST. THOMAS'S.	
N. F. Chillingworth	0	H. Gardiner-Hill	1¼
H. E. Houfton	0	Neilson	1¼
H. Smith	1	Coverdale	¼
J. H. T. Davies	¼	Jerram	1
J. G. Cox	1¼	Miller	0
J. Ness-Walker	1¼	Miller	0
C. A. Francis	1	Sellick	0
J. Holmes	1¼	Walters	0
Davies and Houfton	0	Hill and Neilson	1¼
Smith and Cox	1¼	Coverdale and Jerram	0
Ness-Walker and Holmes	1	Miller and Miller	0
Chillingworth and Francis	¼	Sellick and Walters	1
	8¼		6

CORRESPONDENCE.

WAR MEMORIAL.

To the Editor of the 'St. Bartholomew's Hospital Journal.'

SIR,—Hearty congratulations on your beautiful Octocentenary number!

It is, however, disappointing to read that the Memorial Fund appeal has not met with the response it deserves.

Perhaps it is excusable, as most of us have already subscribed to our old schools, and to local war memorials.

A better response might be forthcoming if we knew the form the memorial is to take.

May I suggest one more scheme that might appeal to the imagination?

The Priory Church of St. Bartholomew the Great has a beautiful 12th century gateway; the Hospital has an 18th century; a 20th century gateway to the new Medical College to be built in Giltspur Street would associate the memory of our fallen with the progress and continuity of Bart.'s throughout the centuries.

Yours faithfully,
H. G. MCKINNEY.

CHARLESTOWN;
July 5th, 1923.

REVIEWS.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL REPORTS. Vol. LVI, Part II. (London: John Murray.) Pp. 198. Price 7*s.* 6*d.*

This number contains a beautiful portrait of Sir Norman Moore and an appreciation of him by Dr. J. A. Ormerod. Beyond this it is a syphilologists' number, since articles appear on the History of Syphilis by Sir D'Arcy Power, Ante-natal and Post-natal Syphilis by John Adams, The Bearing of Syphilis upon Life Assurance by W. P. S. Branson, Syphilis of the Nervous System by C. M. Hinds Howell, and The Prevention of Syphilis by Brevet-Col. L. W. Harrison. The names of these writers, each an acknowledged master of his branch of the subject, is sufficient recommendation.

Mr. W. Girling Ball discusses Diverticulum of the Bladder, and especially, perhaps, its origin; whilst we are glad to see an article from a member of the younger generation in an account of Aceto-nuria in Surgery by G. H. Caiger.

We are glad that the *Reports* are becoming more adequately illustrated. They are extremely readable.

HÆMATOLOGY IN GENERAL PRACTICE. By A. KNYVETT GORDON, M.D., B.C., B.A.(Cantab.). (London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox.) 3 Plates. Pp. viii + 100. Price 5*s.* net.

This little book is primarily intended as a guide to the general practitioner who wishes to make blood examinations to help him in diagnosis, but who has not the technical experience necessary.

Much valuable material is found in the work, but we think that the author relies too much upon his early "rough" examination. The practitioner who relies upon his early "films" without making complete blood counts is going to make many mistakes. It seems to us that the author suggests that a novice can find information in his film which in reality only a very experienced man can dare to do.

As a stimulus to make blood examinations the book, which is very readable, will perform a useful purpose.

MEDICAL NURSING AND AFTER-TREATMENT: A HANDBOOK FOR NURSES AND OTHERS. By H. C. RUTHERFORD DARLING, M.D., M.S.(Lond.), F.R.C.S.(Eng.), F.R.F.P.S.(Glas.). (London: J. & A. Churchill.) Second Edition. 138 Illustrations. Pp. 566. Price 8*s.* 6*d.* net.

The "Others" for which the author modestly suggests that this book has been written might well include all undergraduate students of surgery and many graduates.

The arrangement of the book is admirable. Three hundred and twenty pages are given to "General Surgical Nursing." This section of the work includes such chapters as "Surgical Technique—Principles, Paths of Infection and Technique," "The Operating "Theatre," "Operations in Private Practice," "After-treatment of Operations—Immediate and Remote." There are, of course, many points upon which the advice given herein differs from the practice at St. Bartholomew's. It is, we think, wisest and best in applying plaster-of-Paris bandages to saturate the bandages in warm water,

lying side by side and not end up, as is here recommended. In applying a Croft's splint it is usually waste of time to cut out four pieces of lint and four pieces of flannel as the writer suggests. But this and all such differences should only stimulate the attention of the intelligent student or nurse.

When Mr. Darling commences the second part of the book he takes each operation, defines it, discusses the preparation of the patient, the position at operation, the after-treatment and special complications. The book should be in the possession of every nurse and student at Bart.'s.

PRACTICAL MORBID HISTOLOGY. By ROBERT DONALDSON, M.A., M.D. (Wm. Heinemann (Medical Books), Ltd.) Pp. 364. Price 15*s.* net.

This is an astonishing book. It is a well-written, and, from a student's view-point, adequately complete text-book of morbid histology. It contains an admirable appendix dealing with the practical preparation of the drugs used in such work, and another dealing with human parasites, and yet in it there is not one single picture to illustrate the author's point. We have before in these columns condemned micro-photographs as being usually unsatisfactory, but we think it deplorable to issue a book like this, full of sound and carefully considered information, without drawings of the histological structures described.

The arrangement of the sections in the work is modern in type and thought. Mixed tumours, for instance, are given a separate chapter, and are not considered amongst endotheliomata. The text is exceptionally clear of printer's errors. We hope that in another edition—for the descriptive matter is good enough to warrant its use by students—illustrations may be included.

THE BRITISH NURSE IN PEACE AND WAR. By E. S. HALDANE, C.H., LL.D. (London: John Murray, Albemarle Street.) Price 7*s.* 6*d.*

Elizabeth Haldane gives us a most interesting chronicle of the progress of nursing.

Part I affords many very amusing incidents, and clearly illustrates the stride made by the profession during the last thirty years. The second part lacks the romance of antiquity, but in very concise form deals with the organisations which coped with the demands of Armageddon, particularly on the many fronts of the Great War.

AN INDEX OF GENERAL PRACTICE. By A. CAMPBELL STARK, M.B., B.S.(Lond.), L.S.A.(Eng.), Ph.C. (London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox.) Pp. x + 181. Price 5*s.* net.

An "Index" is a big name to give to this instructive and pleasantly written little book. In it the author gives advice to the young practitioner on the difficulties of general practice, and instructs him on points in connection therewith which are not dealt with, or incorrectly discussed, in the medical text-books. The first few headlines in the work will demonstrate its practical utility—alcoholism, anæsthetics, antiseptics, babies, birth-control; and so through the book the author gives the reader the benefit of a kindly and mature wisdom. We wish that more exact quantities and proportions had been given: What are the prescriptions of the novocain and adrenalin mixture, or of that containing quinine and urea, both of which Dr. Stark recommends? It would be easy to find points throughout the book which will not always be accepted easily by the recently qualified man: for instance, we believe that if a mother cannot nurse her baby humanised cow's or asses' milk should be tried before patent foods. But throughout the book is stimulating and instructive. It fills a much felt want, and the student faced with general practice will find herein many points which will save him worry and embarrassment.

An index at the end would be an advantage.

RECENT BOOKS AND PAPERS BY ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S MEN.

ARMSTRONG-JONES, Sir ROBERT, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.C.P. "A Lecture on Puerperal Insanity." *Lancet*, June 23rd, 1923.

BARLING, Sir GILBERT, C.B., M.S., F.R.C.S. "An Address on Pancreatitis and its Association with Cholecystitis and Gall-Stones." *British Medical Journal*, April 28th, 1923.

BOWLBY, Major-General Sir A. A. Joint Editor of *Surgery of the War*. London: H.M. Stationery Office.

BROCKMAN, R. ST. LEGER. "Actinomycosis of the Right Iliac Fossa." *British Journal of Surgery*, April, 1923.

CARSON, H. W., F.R.C.S. "Annual Oration on the Evolution of the Modern Treatment of Septic Peritonitis." *Lancet*, May 19th, 1923.

COUPER, P. R., M.D., B.Sc., F.R.C.S. "Puerperal Embolism followed by Localised Gangrene of the Lung: Complete Recovery." *Clinical Journal*, May 9th, 1923.

DALE, H. H., C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S. "A Lecture on the Physiology of Insulin." *Lancet*, May 19th, 1923.

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EVANS, GEOFFREY, M.D., F.R.C.P. "The Goulstonian Lectures on the Nature of Arterio-Sclerosis." Lecture III. *British Medical Journal*, March 31st, 1923.

FISHER, A. G. TIMBRELL, F.R.C.S. "Internal Derangements of the Knee-Joint: A New Method of Operative Exposure." *Lancet*, May 12th, 1923.

GARDNER, H. WILLOUGHBY, M.D., F.R.C.S. "Three Cases of Paraplegia following Influenza." *Ibid.*, May 19th, 1923.

GARROD, Prof. Sir ARCHIBALD E., K.C.M.G., D.M., LL.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P. The Linacre Lecture entitled "Glimpses of the Higher Medicine." *Ibid.*, June 2nd, 1923.

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HAMMOND, T. E., F.R.C.S. "The Ætiology of Indirect Inguinal Hernia." *Ibid.*, June 16th, 1923.

HEY-GROVES, ERNEST W. "A Note on the Operation for the Radical Cure of Femoral Hernia." *British Journal of Surgery*, April, 1923.

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——— *Poverty and its Vicious Circles*. Translated into Japanese by K. Matsuno (1922).

LANE-ROBERTS, C. S., M.S., F.R.C.S. "Acute Puerperal Invasion of the Uterus." *British Medical Journal*, March 31st, 1923.

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Branch V. State Medicine.—E. W. C. Thomas.

Third (M.B., B.S.) Examination for Medical Degrees, May, 1923.

Pass.—P. C. C. Garnham, C. F. Harris, W. E. Lloyd, A. C. Maconie, F. G. A. Smyth, A. Walk, W. R. Ward.

Diploma in Psychological Medicine, April, 1923.

W. D. Nicol (with special knowledge of Psychiatry).

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM.

M.D. (for practitioners of 15 years' standing).—P. Gosse.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON.

The following have been elected :
Fellow : Sir Hugh Kerr Anderson.
Members : L. Cunningham, R. Hilton.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

The following are entitled to the Diploma of Fellow :
G. R. E. Colquhoun, G. J. Gillam, J. McL. Pinkerton, R. S. Scott, W. Shaw, R. L. Williams.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

D.P.H.—E. B. Allnutt, R. T. Edwards, A. E. Quine, G. Ranking.
Diploma in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene.—R. H. Simpson.
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (April, 1923).—The following was omitted from the list published June, 1923 :
R. v. B. Emmons.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

ANDERSON, D. D., c/o British Consul-General, Mexico City, D. F. Mexico.
BOLTON, A. O., The Corner, Leighton Buzzard.
BYRD, J. D., 72, Bridge Street Manchester.
CAPON, H. J., Pine View, Sonning Common, By Reading, Oxon.
COOK, P. N., Lyme Regis, Dorset.
COZENS, F. C., Redholme, Beacon Hill, Herne Bay.
DRUITT, A. E., Alfriston, Gosport Road, Fareham, Hants. (Temporary.)

DUFTON, H. T., Russley, Palace Avenue, Paignton, S. Devon.
DUNSCOMBE, C., Resident Medical Officer, Brighton Isolation Hospital and Sanatorium, Bevendean Road, Brighton.
FAVELL, R. V., Penberth, St. Buryan S.O., Cornwall.
FEGAN, R. A., Castlegate House, Lewes. (Tel. 263 Lewes.)
FEILDEN, F. E., Feniscowles, Ember Park, Esher.
GOWRING, B. W., Briltoncot, Hook Heath, Woking.
GREAVES, H. G., 60, Park Place, Cardiff.
HARTLEY, J. D., "Bedford," Darnley Road, Gravesend, Herts.
HAYNES, H. E., Greyfriars, Evesham.
HEWITT, D. W., Surg.-Capt. R.N., Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar, Gosport, Hants.
HILL, N. H., M.D., M.R.C.P., 46, Queen Anne Street, W. 1. (Tel. Mayfair 4432.)
HOMA, B., House Physician, Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading.
HOLTBY, R., Tremayne, Grand Avenue, Worthing.
HULBERT, H. L. P., Villa Jeannette, Grasse, A. M. France. (Retired.)
JEPSON, W. B., Sayes, W. Byfleet, Surrey.
MAXWELL, T. C., 10, Buckle Street, Bathurst, Gambia.
PERL, A. F., Glasmoore, Victoria Road, Bridlington.
REYNOLDS, B. R., Dunckeld Ho., Pembroke.
ROBBINS, F. H., "Crantock," Finchley Road, Golders Green, N.W. (Tel. Finchley 499.)
ROBERTON, J. A. W., House Physician, Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge.
SKAIFE, W. F., Box 42, Knights, Germiston, Transvaal, S. Africa.
TERRY, C. H., 15, The Circus, Bath.
TROWER, G. S., Seymour House, 10, College Road, Eastbourne.
TYSON, E., Clun Grange, Melbourn, near Royston, Herts.
WEST, J. F., 199, Woodstock Road, Oxford.
WILSON, W. ETHERINGTON, Montagu House, Leatherhead, Surrey.
WOMACK, F., The Croft, Finchampstead, Wokingham, Berks.
WOODERSON, H. D., 40, Milton Road, Eastbourne, Sussex.
WOOLLEY, J. M., Lt.-Col. I.M.S., 4, Somerhill Road, Hove, Sussex.

APPOINTMENTS.

DUNSCOMBE, C., appointed Resident Medical Officer, Brighton Isolation Hospital and Sanatorium, Brighton.
DRUITT, A. E., appointed Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Hampshire.
HOMA, B., appointed House Physician, Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading.
ROBERTON, J. A. W., appointed House Physician, Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge.
SAUNDERS, W. E. R., appointed Medical Officer of Health, Quandon Urban District Council, and Medical Officer of Health, Mountsorrel Cottage Hospital.
SKAIFE, W. F., appointed whole-time Medical Officer to the Native Hospitals of Witwatersrand and New Primrose Gold Mines.
WHARRY, H. M., appointed Chief Assistant, Throat and Ear Department, University College.

BIRTHS.

BOMFORD.—On July 16th, at Melrose, York Road, St. Albans, to Winifred, wife of Major T. L. Bomford, I.M.S.—a son.
EVANS.—On May 31st, at Church Street Nursing Home, Bath, to Agnes, wife of Tyrrell George Evans, The Abbey House, Beckington—a son.
FRANKLYN.—On May 21st, at a nursing home, Crouch End Hill, N., to Olive, wife of Harold Franklyn, M.R.C.S.—a daughter.
FRENCH.—On April 28th, at 12, Beauchamp Square, Leamington Spa, to Dr. and Mrs. R. French, a daughter.
GRAY.—On May 28th, at Yew Tree, West Malling, to Florence, wife of Henry Gray, M.R.C.S—a son.
HINE.—On July 6th, at Coleshill House, Berkhamsted, to Margaret, wife of T. G. Macaulay Hine, O.B.E., M.D.—a daughter.
IM THURN.—On July 14th, at 97, High Street, North Finchley, to Eileen, wife of R. M. im Thurn—a daughter.
KITCHING.—On July 5th, at a nursing home, Leeds, to Dr. and Mrs. Kitching, of Wetherby—a son.
KRIGE.—On July 13th, at Burghersdorp, Cape Province, to Aileen, wife of Dr. C. F. Krige—a son. (By cable.)
NOON.—On May 21st, at 25, Thorpe Road, Norwich, to the wife of Charles Noon, F.R.C.S.—a son.
SCOTT.—On May 21st, at Coupar House, Blandford, to Dorothy (*neé* Kenworthy-Browne), wife of Lt.-Col. L. Bodley Scott, M.D., I.M.S.—a son.
SYMES.—On June 30th, at Mandalay, Burma, the wife of Major A. J. Symes, I.M.S.—a son.
VINTER.—On May 14th, in St. Kitts, B.W.I., to Dorothy, wife of N. S. B. Vinter—a daughter.
WHITING.—On June 2nd, to Dr. and Mrs. E. W. Whiting, at 51, Woodlands Road, Ilford—a son.

SILVER WEDDING.

MACKINTOSH—BALLARD.—On June 18th, 1898, at Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, by the Rev. C. J. Ridgway, D.D., late Bishop of Chichester, assisted by the Rev. D. W. Barlett, M.A., Rector of High Barnet, and the Rev. S. Ive, M.A., John Stewart Mackintosh, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., second son of the late John Stewart Mackintosh, of 4, Wetherby Gardens, South Kensington, to Alice Emmeline, daughter of the late Edward Ballard, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.

MARRIAGES.

ATKIN—CUMMING.—On July 2nd, at All Souls', Langham Place, by the Rev. Frank R. Marriott, Rector of Wootton, Oxon, and the Rev. R. Courtier-Foster, of All Souls', Charles Sydney, elder son of Charles Atkin, F.R.C.S, and Mrs. Atkin, of Endcliffe Croft, Sheffield, and Anita, younger daughter of the late Alexander Cumming, of Singapore.
VINER—DE LA MARE.—On June 9th, at St. Barnabas' Church, Addison Road, Kensington, Geoffrey Viner, F.R.C.S., to "Mona" de la Mare.
WINNICOTT—TAYLOR.—On July 7th, at the Parish Church, Frensham, by the Rev. M. C. H. Collet, M.A., Donald Woods Winnicott, M.A., M.R.C.P., only son of J. F. Winnicott, Esq., J.P., of Plymouth, to Alice Buxton Taylor, second daughter of Mrs. F. M. Taylor, and of the late Prof. John W. Taylor, M.Sc., F.R.C.S., of Birmingham.

DEATHS.

BROOK.—On July 11th, 1923, at Visalia, California, Thomas Brook, eldest son of W. H. B. Brook, M.D., F.R.C.S., of Lincoln, aged 28.
COLLINS.—On May 20th, 1923, Walter Charles Grosett Collins, M.D., elder son of the late Charles Howel Collins, surgeon of Chew Magna, Somerset.
EMERY.—On June 19th, 1923, at the Red Cross Hospital, Brighton, Walter D'Este Emery, M.D., M.R.C.P.Lond., aged 53.
HARRIS.—On May 30th, 1923, John Delpratt Harris, M.D., of Exeter, aged 73.
KIRBY.—On July 3rd, 1923, at Bromley Lodge, Bromley, Kent, Dr. Albert Edward Kirby, aged 74.
MURRELL.—On June 5th, 1923, George Frederick Murrell, of Blenheim Lodge, London Road, Reading, aged 55.
ROBBS.—On June 23rd, 1923, at Vine House, Grantham, after a short illness, Mary Dorothea, wife of Charles H. D. Robbs, M.B., and eldest daughter of the Ven. G. W. Jeudwine, Archdeacon of Lincoln, aged 41.
TROUTBECK.—On June 3rd, 1923, at 151, Ashley Gardens, S.W., suddenly of angina pectoris, Henry Troutbeck, M.B., B.C., second son of the late Rev. John Troutbeck, D.D., Chaplain-in-Ordinary to Queen Victoria, and Precentor of Westminster.

NOTICE.

All Communications, Articles, Letters, Notices, or Books for review should be forwarded, accompanied by the name of the sender, to the Editor, ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL JOURNAL, *St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Smithfield, E.C.*

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